



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

At a Cabinet meeting, yesterday, it was "accidentally" that with the posse comitatus clause in the army bill, nothing can be done with southern "outrages" while the judicial processes of the courts are not resisted, and that they are not resisted is proved by the fact that fifteen citizens of Kingstree, S. C., were arrested yesterday, without the slightest opposition, by direction of the U. S. District Attorney, and that, too, upon no other ground than the affidavits of negroes, which Mr. Swails and his colored co-laborer in the "loyal cause," "Judge" Lee, can buy by the hundred at a dollar apiece. Why this "decision" was not arrived at before the meeting was held we are at a loss to understand, for with such a Daniel as Mr. Devens so long among them, the members of the Cabinet must have been previously aware of the existence of the law referred to, and the simple fact that they willingly hold positions by the authority of one whom they know had no just right to appoint them, is sufficient to prove that they are too fond of those positions to risk the danger of losing them by advising any measure that would necessarily subject the President to impeachment.

Two thirds of the men, but not a single woman, saved is the tale that comes to us from the ill-fated steamer Express. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and is universally recognized as such, and justly, because no man is certain that Providence has denied to him the possibility of effecting as much good as any other human creature, and that consciousness, together with the loss of his natural to animals, are sufficient to make him look out for himself; but mankind would occupy a higher place in its own esteem if it were otherwise, and to those who so far behind this "advanced" age as to allow such an old time emotion as sentiment to influence their thoughts, it seems strange that of all the men rescued there is not one who will receive the praise the world would have accorded him had he saved a woman.

People who send us communications for publication, even when they contain interesting news items like the one we received to day about an accident that recently happened at Middleburg, probably will find out before they become too old to hold a pen that the inevitable fate of their articles is the waste basket, unless accompanied with the writer's name. "A subscriber" will not do, and we are disposed to doubt the authenticity of all communications bearing that signature for the reason that we have published this also often that a constant reader of the Gazette must be aware of it.

Late occurrences seem to indicate that the notorious witness Anderson having failed to receive pay from the defendants for his evidence he furnished the Potter Committee, has been induced by the pecuniary straits to which that failure subjected him to return to his first love, and that he has submitted to the influence which Mr. Sherman knows so well how to apply. But an acquittal upon the testimony of such a witness would only be accepted by one on whom, in the language of the streets, a cloud of other witnesses had the "dead wood."

From the plethora of condition of the national treasury and the curtailment of the banks are making in their circulation, and from other causes, we are led to believe that, contrary to the generally entertained opinion, instead of the hard times being owing to the contraction of the currency, that contraction is owing to the hard times. The two conditions are probably mutually dependent, but whatever the cause there can be no doubt that hard work, in any thing, and even at depreciated wages, is a better plan to improve them than idle croaking.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine, and should the blue bloods of Massachusetts, who have been hounding the South for so many years, be defeated and crushed out by the socialists and communists, under the lead of Messrs. Butler and Phillips, whom they formerly delighted to honor, their condition will afford one of the most striking examples of the truth of the proverb that those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. We are too charitable to wish them any such fate.

The ultra radical press of the country is now manifesting its antipathy to Virginia by warring settlers to give her a wide berth, as freedom of opinion is only exercised within her borders at the peril of life. This assertion, which is iterated with a persistency worthy of a better cause, will be taken for what it is worth when it is recalled that of all the northern people who have recently settled in Virginia, and who intend to remain, a large majority are not only republicans, but have no hesitations in acknowledging themselves as such.

All the opposition to the regular democrats in New York city has been concentrated upon a ticket at the head of which is Mr. Cooper, an anti-Tammany, Tilden democrat, but as the republicans there are not particularly anxious to do honor to Mr. Tilden, it is supposed, by those who ought to know, that those who nominated Mr. Cooper for Mayor could have gone farther in their search for a candidate and not fared worse.

We have received from Mr. Taylor, State Auditor, a copy of what may be regarded as a complete defense against the charge brought against him of diverting the money rightfully belonging to the public schools to other purposes. He did not divert it, but if he had, as the diversion was for the life of the State, and as the schools would necessarily have died with the State, he would have been blameless.

There are but few things more galling to a high-toned and mettlesome people than to be subjected to the hypocritical admonition of those they know to be false friends for offenses of which they are innocent, and, when in an uncharitable mood, we are disposed to attribute such homilies upon the high-toned and mettlesome people of the South as "southern outrages" as for sometimes past the South has been receiving from the so-called liberal press of the North to a deliberate purpose to so irritate southern people as to provoke them to the utterance of expressions from which the radicals know so well how to manufacture party capital. The laws are just as well observed in the South, and the freedom of elections just as complete there, as in any other part of the country, and none know this better or are more willing to testify to its truth than northern people who have settled here, and though the Parisian adulations to which we refer may stir the blood of some of the younger and less discreet of our people, those who control them are too wise and have too much at stake to allow them to be led into any such trap as is set for them.

The radicals, since the recent defeat of the greenbackers in the West, pretend to be the special guardians of the honor of the country, and consequently to be opposed to any interference with the currency; but notwithstanding all this, though there is a hard money candidate for Congress in the Staunton district, in this State, those in that district are supporting the one who is in favor of forcibly readjusting the State debt, and of paying the national debt with irredeemable paper money.

Letter from Charlottesville.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 23, 1878.—Your readers are by this time all acquainted with the general proceedings at the Winchester fair, and we agree generally with the reports from there. It was a good exhibition, but there is one little matter of regulation there that I complain of. Not for myself, for every courtesy I could expect was freely extended to me, but in behalf of the general public who attend the fair, and that is, they require fifty cents admission fee for entrance at the gate, and then, if you wish to go outside and return, you must pay again. I don't believe this helps the society one bit, in the way of receipts, and I know it is the occasion of much complaint. Again the marshaling is not such as we are used to on the east side of the mountain. There were five of them and they did not seem to be comfortable when wanted. However, the visit of R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, instead of S. J. Tilden, failed to qualify, and other distinguished guests, may have somewhat upset their arrangements, for taken as a whole it was a creditable affair throughout, and Winchester is a good place to go to any way. Good people, good hotels, pretty ladies, and with such you can fail to enjoy himself.

On Thursday night Captain John R. Carter, of Loudoun made a speech from the porch of the Taylor Hotel in behalf of himself as the independent candidate for Congress from the 8th district of Virginia. I cannot give you much of an idea of the speech, as I really have forgotten most of it, but I remember he said afterwards that he was not in a condition to do himself justice, and I agreed with him. The Captain takes very well when he is on the right side, but when leading a faction he gets nervous and is not fluent. I don't think Frederick will do much for him, though he claims he will carry the county by 800 majority. He was followed by Mr. Riddell, of Woodstock, I think, a greenbacker, in a very good speech, but as I don't take much interest in that movement I failed to get interested in his remarks.

I am stilljourning in and around this old town, waiting for "Jack Frost" to administer to "Yellow Jack" his fatal nip, before starting South. I find the land the best, the people kind and clever, and everything as pleasant as usual. I am spending my time hunting partridges and possums. The birds are not like those of London or Alexandria. They are generally large and all of the fat, and, by the way, pretty plentiful. But the possums—it is a good place for them; you can hunt all night and not catch one.

There is not much of interest happening here as yet. Charlottesville is a pretty lively place, generally speaking. It has two good hotels, and stores unnumbered, and all sorts of mechanical industries are prosecuted here successfully. The only thing to complain of is water. You can hunt all day in the country and never get a drink, without going to some farm house for it, and then perhaps not find a well less than a mile off. But taken altogether, quality of the land, the people, and exceeding healthfulness of the locality, Jefferson county is hard to beat.

State Capitalization Tax.

Auditor Taylor, in response to an inquiry in reference to the clerks of courts receiving the capitalization tax, says:—

The opinion of the Attorney General given some time prior to the amendment of section 29, &c., by the act approved March 12, 1878, was that the delinquent capitalization as well as delinquent personal property could be paid either at the treasury or to the clerks of the several counties and corporations of the State. The act of March 12, 1878, changes the laws of the preceding year so as, among other things, to provide as follows:—

"A certified copy of the first and third lists, heretofore returned, shall be placed by the Auditor of Public Accounts, within sixty days after receiving the originals, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the hands of any sheriff, sergeant, constable, or collector for collections." This duty I am now endeavoring, as far as possible, to perform. In some cases, however, nothing can be done, as the lists have not, up to this time, been returned to this office. In other cases, I am satisfied that copies of the list cannot be made out and placed in the hands of collectors in time to enable persons returned delinquent to pay their taxes in advance of the coming elections.

What, then, must be done? I answer:—My opinion is that in all cases where the returns have been received at this office and copies have been made out and placed in the hands of collectors, the clerks would have no authority to receive the tax; but that where the returns have not been so received, or when, for any reason, the Auditor has not been able to make out the returns and place them in the hands of collectors in time for the election—in such cases it would be perfectly competent for the clerks to receive the taxes, capitalization as well as personal property, as the Attorney General decided.

You will observe that section 26, which gives the authority, is not repealed, it is my view simply held in abeyance, so to speak, subject to the Auditor's action under section 29, from which I have quoted.

The Attorney General concurs in this opinion.

Fires.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—At five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the buildings on Vanderbeck & Son's lumber yard property, on Green and Morgan sts., involving a loss estimated at over \$20,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The slaughter house and pork packing establishment of Christian Klueh, of East Buffalo, was burned last night. Nearly 400 hogs were destroyed.

For a fine Hat go to Dealham's, 62 King street, corner of Fairfax.

The Lost Express.

The Baltimore American of this morning says:—

The recent terrible disaster in the Chesapeake Bay, involving the loss of the Potomac Transportation Company's steamer Express and the lives of a number of persons, was yesterday the ruling theme of conversation throughout all classes of the community. Many speculations in reference to the disaster, and the probable fate of those reported lost, were freely indulged, but it was not until the arrival of a number of additional survivors in the city that any definite conclusion could be reached. At present the roll of lost and missing (not up to sixteen persons, one half of whom belonged to the crew and the remainder were passengers, em- bracing three white women, two colored women, one infant and three males. The survivors number fifteen persons, all except two being officers and members of the crew.

The correct list of persons who were on the wrecked vessel, together with their known and probable fate, is as follows:—
Sailed—Captain James T. Barker, Master; Frank I. Stone, Purser; Charles W. Bailey, Chief Engineer; James B. Douglass and John B. Douglass, Quartermasters; Wm. Gantt, colored, cook; David Wyatt, colored, and Robert Hawkins, colored, firemen; Hiram Lewis, colored, deck hand; George Walker, colored, waiter; Willie Barker, bartender; Wm. Holt, colored, and Charles Cassell, deck hands—all of the officers and crew; Captain James T. Walmesley, of Cecil county, passenger, and one colored passenger, name unknown.

Lost—Joseph Haney, second officer; Edward Pryor, second engineer; Matilda Isaacs, colored, chambermaid; Dr. Bursh, St. Mary's county, Mrs. Jones, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Tarleton and infant, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Charles Dyson, colored; Mrs. Thomas, colored; Henry Uiman, Baltimore, passenger.

Missing—Leonard J. Howard, first officer; Fillmore Kline, lookoutman; Thomas Carrington, colored, steward; Nat. Carrington, colored, waiter; D. Taylor, colored, deck hand, M. Leavitt, peddler, passenger.

All of the survivors have arrived in Baltimore. Of these Captain Barker and James B. Douglass, quartermaster, reached here Thursday, from Crisfield, per the steamer Maggie. The unknown colored passenger mentioned above arrived at the same time, but disappeared before his name could be ascertained. Purser Stone, Engineer Bailey, Quartermaster or Wheelman John B. Douglass, Gant, the cook, Fireman Wyatt and Hawkins, Deckman Lewis, Walker, the waiter, and Willie Barker, the Captain's son, who were rescued by the boats of the steamer Shirley, were brought up yesterday morning from that vessel, which is ashore at Barron Island, by the relief steamer Louisa. Wm. Holt and Charles Cassell, the colored deckmen, were picked up by the schooner Jesse Elizabeth, and reached the city, also, yesterday, on the steam tug Dupont.

In giving the above list it will be seen that those absent from the wreck of survivors are mentioned as missing. While the fate of all are enveloped in mystery, with indications that are not encouraging, there exists a slight hope that at least two or three may yet be heard from. Mr. Haney is known positively to be lost, because he is known to have been caught in the wreck. From appended statements it will be seen that Mr. Uiman, the passenger, undoubtedly shared a similar fate, in company with the female passengers, the chambermaid, Mr. Pryor and others, but as two or three men are reported to have floated into Hungary river on a raft, it is thought that the two Carringtons, colored (brothers), and Mr. Howard, the first officer, may yet be added to the list of saved. The hopes in Mr. Howard's case are strongest, as he is known to have possessed himself of the strongest piece of wreck or raft, and Engineer Bailey and others said at the time of the disaster that they wished others could have shared it with him.

Further particulars of the disaster other than already presented to the public will be found in the statements below.

William Holt, a colored deck hand, said that at the moment the hurricane deck broke to pieces he saw Captain Barker, Walker, Mr. Pryor and Charles Cassell standing on a broad piece of wreck. He saw some of the passengers on the main deck as he and Haney, the second officer, dropped the anchor. They floated, he claimed, to the hurricane deck. Everyone was possessed, he says, of a life preserver. As he left the main deck he saw Mr. Uiman, the Baltimore cattle dealer, sitting on the lower deck near the forward, away from the effort to preserve his life, and probably remained in the vessel, going down with it a moment later. The water at this time was on a level with the hatches, and the vessel was settling rapidly.

Holt also said he saw the lady passengers before he proceeded to drop the anchor. They went aft on the saloon deck. He saw William Cassell, another deck hand, occupied the same raft, and about 10 o'clock a. m. drifted near the schooner Jesse Elizabeth, Captain Jabez Weaver, which was lying at anchor. A rope was thrown from the schooner, they were hauled aboard and reached Baltimore yesterday morning, as stated. As they were pulled on the schooner's deck Holt says he saw Thomas and Nat Carrington, the colored brothers, float by on a raft, but were apparently helpless, and could not be reached by the vessel.

Robert Hawkins, the colored fireman, gave a graphic description of the wreck, incident to which he stated:—At 5 o'clock a. m. Tuesday morning I was in the fire room and heard the chief engineer give the order, "Every man make for the upper deck." I went at once to the hurricane deck. Saw no one on the main deck, or in the saloon on the way up, and was the last to leave the lower deck. Saw the chambermaid, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Howard on the hurricane deck, and heard the latter call to the lady passengers when the crash came. Saw Mrs. Tarleton, one of the lady passengers, in the water, with her infant under her left arm, and another white lady, while the two colored women were in the saloon clinging to each other as it was going over. Saw the chambermaid going from raft to raft, and she remained floating near us for an hour and a half. Afterwards she got on a mattress, when she went down. Dr. Bursh was on the raft with me when a sea washed him off. At that instant another piece of wreck struck him on the head and he sank.

Capt. Walmesley, the rescued passenger, speaking of the two colored female passengers, said he did not think that they came out of their cabins at all after they entered them early in the night. He corroborated the statement of Holt regarding Uiman, and said he did not see him make a single effort to save himself, but appeared perfectly panic stricken from the first and incapable of exerting himself. After the vessel went to pieces he and Engineer Bailey counted fifteen persons in the water, and of the entire living freight he was the only one not provided with a life preserver, not owing to use one. He thought Mr. Haney, the second officer, was caught in the skylight and carried under the wreck.

Mr. Frank I. Stone, purser of the wrecked steamer, who was painfully injured by pieces of debris, gave a very clear description of the accident, which he said, fortunately occurred just at daylight. He said when the wreck parted an easterly wind drove some into a little cove, and about two hours afterwards a westerly wind floated them outward. His remaining statement was but in corroboration of others already given.

"While there is life there is hope," is an old and honored maxim, which was never more fully illustrated than in the disastrous ending of the Express' voyage to the Potomac. Every person on board the vessel was provided with life preservers, except the hapless Uiman, and

made good use of them. The necessity of "watching at a straw" was not present, as numerous substantial rafts were available, but in this very fact can be attributed to a great measure the loss of many of the unfortunate. All of the survivors agree that many of those who perished at the wreck lost their lives by being struck by fragments of debris which were caught up by the swell of the sea, and hurled violently to and fro, while nearly all the survivors bear on their persons bruises and cuts received in this way. They remained in the water for nine hours. None speak of the officers and members of the crew, either those who were saved or those who are among the missing, except in terms of praise, lauding their courage and composure under the trying circumstances, and especially was this noticeable in attempting the rescue of the female passengers. No stronger eulogy of the dead could be published than to say they met their fate unflinchingly, and by their firmness in the face of death encouraging their fellow unfortunate. The disaster was sudden, the vessel settling within a minute or two after being swept by the waves, so that very little time was allowed to adopt expedients, which would at all events have been of little avail. A noble instance of courage is that of John B. Douglass, the wheelman, who, mindful of the risk, appeared in the water for two hours the son of Captain Barker, a slender lad of seventeen years. Chief Engineer of the steamer Shirley, deserv- ing great credit for coolness and courage in superintending the rescue of ten of the saved. He called a crew about him on the Shirley, and at imminent risk of his life and that of his crew succeeded in getting them safely on board. Those rescued had drifted for hours, and when seen by Mr. Dudley from the deck of the Shirley, which was ashore at Barron Island, were immediately opposite, and all exhausted from exposure and fatigue.

Others may be saved than those reported, but with the exception of three there are but slight hopes in this respect. Captain Fravers, of the steamer Shirley, walked from Barron Island to Cambridge after his vessel got ashore and came to Baltimore Thursday night on the steamer Kent. He reports that in crossing the Hungary river, the ferryman at that point informed him that he had seen a raft containing three men floating on the Hungary. These are supposed to have been Thomas and Nat Carrington, colored, steward and waiter, and Capt. Leonard J. Howard, first officer of the Express. It is supposed that definite information will reach this city to day regarding the fate of these and of any others who may have been saved. Along Light street wharf yesterday there was more excitement than for years past in consequence of the Express disaster. The steamer officers were constantly addressed with inquiries by persons seeking information, and especially the officers of the Potomac Transportation Company. Here the list of "saved, lost and missing" was posted in a conspicuous place, and was constantly surrounded.

In the office, where Purser Stone, one of the survivors was during the greater portion of the day, there was constantly a throng of persons interested in obtaining news of the disaster. Along the wharf at various points, the colored deckmen who came up from the wreck were the centres of groups of persons who were anxiously listening to their experience, which was willingly given. Every fresh arrival among the steamboats was sure to be greeted by a gaping crowd on the wharf, and the Thomas Collier, which was the last to come, was met by the friends of Uiman, who hoped to hear that he had been saved, and were left to be here in the report of his death.

The steamer George H. Stone, which went to the assistance of the steamer Shirley yesterday, will also go to the wreck of the Express, with a view of ascertaining her condition and position.

The ship says: Purser F. J. Stone, of the Express, stated that every man of the crew stood at his post to the last, and not one instance of flinching or panic was seen. The officers and men stayed below, throwing over cargo to lighten the steamer, and were assisted by several passengers until the furnace fires were put out, and it was then known to be useless to longer try to save the boat. The lady passengers were calm and resigned. Not one cry of terror was heard. The ladies assisted each other to put on life preservers. These preparations were silently made for that fight for life, which all saw was inevitable. An audibly uttered prayer here and there, a moan of suppressed emotion from one or another of the passengers in the saloon were all the outward evidences given of the intense feeling which possessed the breasts of all on board. In the meantime the Express was falling over as each wave struck her, and she could not recover from the successive shocks. The people helped each other up the now perpendicular side, where the steamer rested but a brief period, and the next wave tumbled her completely over. The upper work parted from the hull, and all who were not immediately drowned were floated off on whatever pieces of wreck they could grasp. Mr. Uiman, two colored female passengers, and Mrs. Tarleton and child did not, so far as Mr. Stone knows, get clear of the boat. He thinks they went under when the vessel tumbled bottom upward. When those who were swept off cleared the hull about two minutes were allowed for every one to do all the good he could. Mr. Stone had on his under clothes only, having stripped for the struggle, except that he was caught with his overcoat, the climax having come so quickly that he had no time to throw it aside. One of the officers helped him to get rid of the coat in the water and his limbs were freed. An attempt was made to get Mr. Bacon and Mrs. Jones into a yawl, but no boat could live in such a sea, and both ladies were drowned. While for a short time the people in the water were to the leeward of the wreck they were sheltered from the gale, and could help themselves, and each other in selecting pieces of timber, planks, etc. The darkness and the emergency required prompt action. When the rats drifted clear of the hull and were struck by the waves holding one another was out of the question. Dr. Bursh held on to the raft as long as he could, and three times was saved by others when his hold was breaking, but at last he was swept away and lost. Mr. Stone could at first trace out each group on every raft, but they soon separated and identity was lost. Hawkins, a fireman on the Express, had stood at his post on the steamer until waist deep in water. On the raft he was weakly cold and courageous. Willie Barker, the lad, on another raft, was at first demoralized, and one of the men held on to him manfully, besides taking care of himself. When the boats from the Shirley came to the rescue all hands on the rafts were beamed and well nigh exhausted. Mr. Stone does not believe that any of the female passengers of the Express were saved. Mrs. Isaacs, chambermaid, was seen on a mattress, and she had a life preserver on, but was swamped in the debris around her. The two colored women passengers were never seen after the saloon parted from the hull and broke in pieces. The three ladies were almost instantly drowned within a few minutes after the disaster. Mr. Stone thinks the two Carringtons were carried into Hungary river, and that they and perhaps others may be saved.

News of the Day.

The winners at Pininf yesterday were Dan K. Bertha, Boardman, Lou Lanier and Derby.

The steamship Gen. Barnes, of the New York and Savannah line, and the steamship City of Galveston from New York for Galveston, were among the vessels lost in the late storm. Their passengers and crews were saved.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would relieve the child and thereby give the mother rest.

Foreign News.

As King Alfonso, of Spain, was driving through the street known as the Calle Mayor in Madrid yesterday evening, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The King was not touched and continued on his way to the palace amid the acclamations of the crowd. The assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. The would be assassin is named Juan Morosi, aged twenty-three, by trade a cooper, a native of Tarragona. He states that he is a member of the International Society, and that his crime was premeditated. He arrived at Madrid October 20. His bullet struck nobody. Morosi was rescued with difficulty from some women who wished to lynch him. All the foreign Ministers and diplomats in Madrid have congratulated the King on his escape. A solemn Te Deum was sung yesterday. Judicial proceedings against the assassin have already commenced.

New York, Oct. 26.—A Madrid special says that Juan Morosi, who attempted to shoot King Alfonso yesterday, was arraigned to day. When asked "what was your object in leaving your home on the Mediterranean and coming to the capital," he replied, defiantly, "I came here to kill the King." Morosi was then returned to his cell. He has associated with the internationalists since arriving on Saturday last. The council of ministers had a protracted session to day. It is reported that the King has requested that Morosi be not executed but imprisoned for a term of years. To Demms were celebrated to day in the cathedral and churches of the city. Congratulatory telegrams are received from all parts of the world.

A dispatch from Vienna says that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt that she is bent upon further conquest. The only question appears to be whether she will wait till Spring or recommence war before that time. The excuse which probably will be the outbreaks of the Bulgarians, which were gotten up by Russian agents. A camp of 60,000 men is forming at Kischeneff to replace the troops who crossed the Balkans southward. Russia refuses to evacuate Dobruza or Roumania until Roumania has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. Russian agents openly claim that Moldavia as far as Sereth must become Russian.

The Ruski Mir says Anelo Turkish intrigues are on foot to spread the Rhodope insurrection to Shumla. The only result of such a move will be to cause Russia to enforce her rights as a conqueror and to revert to the treaty of San Stefano. All the Powers are too much occupied elsewhere to offer any resistance.

Another Vienna dispatch credits the report concerning Russian threats against Roumania. Russia has ample means of exercising indirect pressure, as Roumania cannot pacify the Dobruza without her co-operation. The Bulgarians have been informed from St. Petersburg that neither Prince Nikita nor Prince Milan has a chance of becoming their ruler. It is believed that the election will be managed quietly, and Europe will be confronted by an accomplished fact.

The Times says: "Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of others. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that our hands are tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghanistan, the exclusion of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before Spring. Our attention will meanwhile be given to carrying out the Berlin treaty."

A dispatch from Simla estimates that the Peshawar column will number 16,000 men, with 60 guns, the Korum column 6,000 men, with 24 guns, and the Osetah column 12,000 men, with 60 guns, besides a strong siege train. One third of the troops are Europeans. The decision of the Home Cabinet is expected on the 27th inst.

A dispatch from Pera says the British Vice-Consul at Bourzas has been seriously assaulted by Russian officers, and that the Russians refused to allow the British man-of-war Concor to go to Bourzas.

LATER.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special from Berlin says Bayard Taylor has just undergone a very serious surgical operation but is believed to be in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Taylor was seriously indisposed last week, and it was not until after several days of treatment for the wrong malady that his physicians discovered the dangerous nature of his disease. It was found that he was afflicted with dropsy which had already affected the kidneys and liver. After a long medical consultation it was decided that a surgical operation would have to be resorted to. To this Mr. Taylor willingly assented. The operation resulted in the extraction of fourteen litres of water. His convalescence progresses favorably. Professor Williams, the eminent German surgeon, hopes that Mr. Taylor will rise from his bed on Thursday next.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Masters and Cotton Spinners Association of O dam have resolved to reduce the wages of operators ten per cent.

The Clyde Iron Workers have resolved to strike against the seven and a half per cent. reduction of their wages. The iron makers number 20,000. The masters are determined to enforce the reduction.

HAVRE, Oct. 26.—A violent tempest prevails here and the General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pacific and the Hamburg American Line steamer Pommerania, which were to have sailed hence to day will on account of the storm defer their departure until tomorrow morning.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is believed that the call for \$2,500 per share of which the Liquidation of the City of Glasgow Bank gave notice yesterday will exhaust the means of the smaller shareholders and throw the burden of the assessment upon the few wealthy ones. This assessment will be further increased by the fact that the bank itself had a large amount of its own shares, such an amount that about 45 millions of the present call would have been assessed thereon, and which must consequently be made good by the shareholders. The first instalment of the present call is made payable on the 22d of December, and the second on the 24th of February next. It seems inevitable that it will be followed by future and for larger calls on those not bankrupted by the present one.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—The bankruptcy is announced of John James Wright & Co., of Glasgow and London. Wright is one of the imprisoned directors of the City of Glasgow Bank. He and his partner, Wm. Scott are heavily indebted to the bank on acceptances.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Geneva dispatch to the Times says: Funds to a considerable amount in connection with the payment of the workmen on the St. Gothard Railway have been discovered and the cashier has been arrested and the entire personnel of his department disarmed.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: There is an increasing probability that Count Schouvaloff will replace Prince Gortschakoff as Russian Prime Minister. This would tend to cement the relations between Russia and Germany. The German free traders are alarmed at the recent declaration of 204 members of the Reichstag in favor of protection and they well may be, if those remain united when the time for legislation arrives for the 204 represent a majority of six in the Reichstag.

The Echo states that as a result of the examinations of the secretary and managing director of the Colonial Trust Corporation before the Lord Mayor, summonses will issue against

the directors for publishing false statements regarding the company's position.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin dispatch says:—"In reply to an inquiry whether it authorized Prince Lebonoff to inform the Porte that the evacuation of Turkish territory depended upon the previous ratification of a supplementary treaty, the Russian Government denied that it authorized any treaty involving an infraction of the treaty of Berlin and reported the previous assurances that it proposes to evacuate the occupied territory in accordance with the provisions of that treaty."

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—The thermometer indicates 77°. Eighteen deaths and 124 new cases of yellow fever are reported for the past twenty-four hours. The fatalities to date are 12,792 and 3,828 deaths.

At Cairo two new cases and one death from yellow fever are reported for the past twenty-four hours. At Mobile for the last twenty-four hours fourteen new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. At Whistler two new cases and one death.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The Board of Health reported seven deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

At Baton Rouge eight new cases and one death. At Vicksburg deaths in the city, four in the county, three. At Delta E. M. Cramer and A. K. Brown died last night. Three new cases to day.

JACKSON, Oct. 25.—Ten new cases and six deaths. Among the deaths are Joseph Miller, Edward Bailey, Mrs. Thomas Marion, and Bettie Devine. At Vicksburg four new cases to day. At Yazoo City one new case and one death. At Bayou Louis two new cases and one death. At Osyka one new case and three deaths. At Pass Christian eight new cases and two deaths in the past two days.

LATER.

PONCHATOULA, La., Oct. 25.—Yellow fever total cases 10. Deaths 3. There are 5 cases at Springfield.

The Indians.

Tuesday afternoon companies B and D, Third cavalry while scouting in the Sand Hills, about seventy miles southeast of Camp Robinson, came upon about 150 Cheyennes, under Chief Dull Knife. The hostiles at first showed fight, but seeing themselves outnumbered, gave up and were brought in, where they were disarmed and their stock taken away. The letter, comprised about 110 horses and mules.

A courier reports that when the hostiles were informed that their destination was Camp Robinson, they refused to go, and scattering over the prairie, commenced digging rifle-pits with their hunting knives. They appeared to have rifles secured, which they secured having dug up only a few old guns and revolvers. A cavalryman has been sent from Camp Robinson to assist them from their positions should they continue their resistance. Considerable excitement prevails over the anticipated trouble.

How to READ.—The foundation of good reading is the perfect understanding of what you read. Without this you will never be a reader, whatever other qualifications you may possess. First, then, above all, and first of all, after this, the reader must know the meaning of the words he reads, and must learn what to read. Until you have read it you cannot conceive the mighty drama once there is in the knowledge you acquire as an author when you read him about and when you only peruse him silently. In the former case you must grasp every thought, every word, in all its significance.

In the latter you are apt to pass over much of information or of beauty through indistinctness or impatience for the story. Of our greatest writers, the men of genius, it may be asserted that you cannot know them fully or appreciate them fully until you have read them alone. If you doubt this, make trial with a play of Shakespeare. However often you may have perused it, still, if you have not read it, you may imagine yourself to be a reader. When you read it, you will find you have not only read it, but you will find it a new world, a new life, a new power, a new gift, varying in degree with the other intellectual powers. But every person of sound mind is capable of comprehending the meaning of a writer who expresses himself clearly in plain language.

Learned works can be understood only by learned men, but there are none who cannot present a pictorial narrative; few who cannot enjoy a beautiful diction, a beautiful sentiment, a beautiful thought, a graceful style. To become a reader, however, you must endeavor to give expression to them on the instant. As fast as you read it up, the words, the sentences, the paragraphs, the chapters, should be through your mind. You cannot pause to reflect on the author's meaning; your hesitation would be seen and felt. Now this rapidity of perception is mainly a matter of habit. It comes only from so much practice, that the words suggest to the mind at the moment they are read. In this the studies previously recommended for the acquirement of the art of writing will very much assist you.—The Art of Reading, by William Lloyd Garrison.

Immense Triumph of the Steel Pianos.

The official and gratifying announcement of all admirers of home industries has been made that the justly celebrated.

STEIFF PIANOS.

of Baltimore have been awarded the Medal D'Argent, and Diploma of Honor. By the authorities of the Exposition, in Paris, position,